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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞After a very pleasant, and, as he hopes, instructive and useful journey, the editor has returned home, and resumed his seat; but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to bring up the lee-way made, as to matters and things which required his personal attention.

With the present sheet, a new volume, or the twenty-third year, of the REGISTER is commenced. An opportunity is not allowed to hold that familiar communication with our readers to which we have been annually accustomed. There is no peculiarly exciting subject before the public just now. The several parties to the great interests which have so much agitated the minds of the people, in years past, seem to be in a state of repose, that they may recover their strength—but it requires no spirit of prophecy, we think, to say, that the time is close at hand when these parties will be again strained to their utmost bearing. The [illegible] of congress will be a very interesting one. [illegible] bled to ascertain whether the "*American System is destroyed, in all its parts,*" as it has been impudently proclaimed on the behalf of persons, who, less than six years ago, would have resisted the imputation that they designed to destroy it, as the most abominable calumny which could have been heaped upon them. And many other matters of high importance will come up for decision—such as Mr. *Clay's* bill for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States, with some projects, perhaps, concerning the judiciary, and with reference to our foreign relations and domestic concerns. Political parties, properly so called, have been thrown into confusion—and many new rules of action may be expected to appear. New men will also present themselves in the arena, under new excitements and with fresh motives. And besides the struggles and juggles which may come out of desires for office, or be engendered by other personal considerations—several great principles are to be determined; and hence a bustling time may be looked for. We desire to go along quietly and smoothly, and rather furnish *materials* for the guidance of others, than take an earnest part in the discussions about to ensue; but if the latter appears "necessary and proper," we shall not be found wanting in attempts to support old principles, with all our former industry and zeal—while maintaining a "decent respect" for the opinions of all men, and avoiding the "collar" of persons and parties, as heretofore. The means acquired to give value to this work as a mere *register*, shall be freely used and impartially applied; and it is hoped, also, that new matter will not be wanting to excite, or keep up, a present interest in its reception by its numerous friends.

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The president of the United States returned to Washington, on the 23d inst. much benefitted in health, by his visit to the Rip Raps.

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A report of the case recently decided at Trenton, N. J. to which the two branches of the society of Friends, or Quakers, were parties, is given, and will be read and preserved with much interest. Perhaps, in the nature of things, it was unavoidable—but we have a strong repugnance to discussions of matters of religious faith in courts of common law.

We believe that another like case is about to come up before the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania; and, it is most probable, that certain great principles to be fully established, will be finally settled by the supreme court at Washington. And on this important results may depend—for instance, it is said that large sums of money, bequeathed to *orthodox* congregationalists in Massachusetts are in the hands of Unitarians, and that they hold them by the doctrine of numbers; which doctrine, though supported by judicial decisions in Massachusetts, has been set aside by that of the high court of New Jersey.

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The ravages of the cholera in many parts of the western states, were, indeed, awful—but the disease seems now to be nearly stayed. The official account shews that there were 502 deaths in Lexington, Ky.—or more, perhaps, than one-tenth part of the average population of that town during the prevalence of the pestilence. And a letter dated Campeachy, July 27, says—"The cholera rages here with such fury, that *the whole population of the state of Yucatan,* [one of the Mexican states,] *may be said to have been destroyed;* and there are towns where not ten inhabitants had survived."

The first death happened at Campeachy on 21st June, and on the 5th July, 260 persons died! The latest account says that [illegible] nity, and it is feared, has "naturalised itself." But the deaths were not numerous.

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We were asked, some time ago, for a copy of the new constitution of the state of *Mississippi*, and mortified to find that a paper of that character had not yet found a place in this work. The defect is remedied in the present sheet.

With respect to the operation of this constitution, the "Natchez Courier" says—"From present appearances, we should judge that it would not be long before our good citizens find themselves, not in the *state of Mississippi*, but in the *state of glorious confusion.* The laws are worthy of the constitution, and the constitution is worthy of the laws; they are alike creditable to the makers. To have been a member of the convention of either legislature, should be considered sufficient glory for one man."

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An interview was about to take place between the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia—to *settle* the affairs of Poland. "To the victors belong the spoils."

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WATER-POWER. With the limited knowledge we possess, it is impossible to make a rough guess of the water-power of the United States which yet remains unoccupied. But, perhaps, it may be safely said, that one-fiftieth part is hardly yet in use, even in the old states; very many eligible sites for grain and other mills, of the first class, are without the range of present usefulness, because of the difficulty of approaching them, and hence their distance from market—but such difficulty is every day diminishing, by roads and canals, steamboats and rail road cars, &c. For an example—the Canada line is now about as *near* to the city of New York, as was the city of Albany 30 or 40 years ago—as to the time for travel and of transportation. And, as these roads and canals are extended, the manufacture of all sorts of commodities, (in which power is needed), will be cheapened—especially of ponderous articles; a considerable part of the ultimate value of which often consists in charges for transportation of materials and their products; and the factories will be more and more located where the rude materials and means of subsistence most abound—as internal improvement, with science, in general, overcomes "time and space." We think it not unreasonable to say—that Mr. *Clay's* project concerning the public lands, if carried into effect, the annual proceeds of these lands, (say *three* millions), being expended on internal improvements, would cheapen the cost of transportations *six millions a year*, as soon as that sublime plan could obtain a moderate share of the power which rightfully belongs to it. An investment then of capital which shall yield an interest of 200 per cent. must be a wise one—for, reduced prices of indispensable domestic productions, or foreign commodities, because of reduced charges for transportation, are as much a profit to the people, as in-

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creased prices for their own *particular* products can possibly be. The labor expended in transportation is of a mighty amount. But would it be rash to say, that the present transportations through Pennsylvania and Maryland, to and from the shores of the Ohio and its waters, if measured by the rates for carriage as they stood 30 or 40 years since, *annually* save a larger sum than the whole amount expended on the national road, the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and the various and great works of Pennsylvania, leading from the east to the west? We think not.

This train of thought occured on seeing a letter from that celebrated engineer, B. Wright, esq. which says, that, in the heart of New York, and on the border of the Erie canal, there is an unoccupied water-power at the Little Falls of the *Mohawk*, sufficient to carry 800,000 spindles, in the dryest season. What then is the power at the Great Falls of that river, adjacent to the capital of the state? And of other sites on that more noble river, the *Hudson*, proper, the whole body of which, except so much as is required to feed the northern canal, may be used at several places—in the midst of rich lands, and a dense and industrious population?

It is pleasant to look forward—and, as it were, by casting our eyes into futurity, discover what our country may become, under a wise administration of the *general go-* [illegible] commerce between the states or with foreign nations—and which, also, has means to aid and encourage works of internal improvement, to every desirable extent. It has been said by one of our sages, that "an armed *people* and an unarmed *magistracy* is the best security for freedom;" and it is not less appropriate to assert—that a prosperous and wealthy population, and a poor and carefully watched public treasury, are the best guaranties against corruption, whether of the people themselves, or in their public servants. It is a great misfortune, when a distribution of the "loves and fishes" of office enter into the consideration of political parties, fighting for the "spoils."

Pauperism—and its causes and effects. On these subjects a large volume might be advantageously written, and read. The people of the United States have a deep interest in them—not so much on account of the *present* state of society in our country, as with respect to its probable condition, under the practice of an unsound policy. There is not only a manner of thought, but a system of policy, which seems peculiarly suited to this people and their government. The general progress of population, wealth and power, in most civilized nations, when compared with our own, is like the pace of a snail compared with the flight of an antelope; and hence the greater necessity imposed on us of looking as well to the future as to the present state of things. Men of the present generation have had to legislate, in advance, for new states which now contain more than three millions of free people—for one example out of the many important ones which might be adduced; and hence, instead of boasting of what we *have been*, (as is so common in the ancient kingdoms and states of Europe), it is the pride of our fellow citizens to anticipate what their country and their children *will be*. And those who can call to mind the revolutionary period, and contrast things then with things now—filled with patriotic pleasure, may well triumphantly contemplate the probable condition of the *United* States, after the expiration of a second period of fifty years. But to a realization of the happy prospects afforded, every reflecting man will lay it down as indispensably necessary—that there shall not be taken "*from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.*" The want of plentiful supplies of wholesome food, is among the severest checks to population; and while in England, for instance, it is thought desirable that the progress of population should be restrained—it is our great purpose to increase the numbers of our people, as being the "main brace" of power. In no part of our country is a large family of children, generally, regarded as an incumbrance on their parents. If there is not room for the "thousand thousandth" generation, at the present rate of increase—there cannot be a want of it for some hundred years to come; and, for the sake of the human race, it is earnestly to be wished that the United States of America should have first rank among the nations of the earth, and remain "an asylum for the oppressed"—the hope and pride of all men who love liberty. And so they will, if the character of the people be not essentially changed. We must expect to encounter seasons of what may be called political insanity—when senseless clamor, urged by selfish or ambitious men, shall overcome just discriminations between right and wrong; but if the body of the people remains sound at heart—re-actions will follow, and benefits, perhaps, proceed out of errors committed.

Through a highly protected and mightily excited industry, the productive power of the English population has reached an unrivalled extent; but as this power of production advanced, the wants of the government increased—and, while science added immeasurably to the creation of values in England, the comforts of the people were steadily diminished; until now, (1833) about one in every five or six of the population are *actual paupers:* for the government, secular and ecclesiastic, with the poor rates themselves, and various other requisitions, "takes from the mouth of labor the bread which it earns." Herein may be seen one of the leading causes of pauperism. The "glory," as well as the power of the English *government*, seems built upon the privations of the laboring classes, and their reduction to the minimum amount of food on which a capacity to labor can be maintained. [illegible] in England for poor rates £8,255,315 12s. out of which there was expended for the relief of the poor £6,731,181 10s. There was an increase of three per cent. on the average of England compared with the rates of the preceding year.

According to Colquhoun's tables the population of *England* in 1801, was 8,331,434; in 1811—9,538,827.

And in 1801, the population of England and Wales being 8,872,980, the paupers were 1,040,716—viz: adults permanently 336,199—do. occasionally 305,899—children permanently 315,150—in the work houses 83,486. Being nearly one-eighth of the whole number of the inhabitants.

Mr. Colquhoun says—"wherever the country exhibits the greatest and most general attributes of fertility; wherever the surface is covered with the most abundant crops and the finest verdure, *there generally is to be found the greatest proportion of indigence!* In Sussex and Wiltshire [rich counties] the number of paupers average 23 per cent. [1803], or nearly one-fourth of the population. In Cumberland [a poor county] they do not exceed 5 per cent. or one-twentieth part."

And it is also worthy of serious remark, that the paupers are less numerous in the chief manufacturing districts, than in the richest grain-growing counties of England.

The present amount of paupers in England and Wales is somewhere about 1,500,000—(we speak without book), and they are increasing, notwithstanding the *exports* made to Australasia, Canada, and the United States, &c. and the "checks" exerted in the shipment of cargoes of *females* to Van Dieman's Land, &c.

Out of such an excess of pauperism in England follows this effect—that labor is performed at the lowest rate on which "soul and body can be kept together." And the old question presents itself—shall the well-fed laborers of the United States be reduced to the level of these pauper-laborers—and the progress of population and wealth be checked, to gratify the empty and vain theories of English philosophers, and their disciples, concerning "free trade"—*a thing which has no existence*, and which cannot advantageously exist, until the soil and climate, habits and manners of *nations*, become assimilated, and all are brought to subsist upon the same quantity of food, and to expend the same quantity of labor in providing clothing and shelter.

Cotton. There has been, and is, a great bustle in the cotton market. On the 31st July, the extreme prices of fair Upland and Orleans cotton, at Liverpool, were from 9 3-8*d.* to 12*d.* per pound.

There does not appear to be any sufficient reason for this great advance in price—for the account adds:

Total import of cotton into Liverpool since January, 617,314 bales. In the same period of last year the import was 520,767 bales.

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Gross sales, since January, 721,390 bales. In the same period of 1832, the sales were 520,767.

Estimated present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 238,000 bales, against 253,307 bales on 31st July 1832.

The supply of, and demand for, cotton have both increased—but the difference in the amount of the stocks on hand, last year and at present, would not seem to justify the increase of price. According to a circular from the Barings, it appears that 648,166 bales were imported into the principal ports of Europe, up to the 31st May, 1833—against 589,581 at the same ports and same time in 1832—and that the then present stock in those ports was 325,542 bales, (May 31, 1833), against 359,953 at same time in 1832.

The "Manchester Guardian" says—"*The market has become what it was in 1825—a scene of speculation and gambling.* In this town the prices of reeled yarn, which is very scarce in the market, keep closely behind the prices of cotton, though the buyers have been rather shy of making purchases at extreme prices within the last few days. The advance in most descriptions of goods is still considerably below that in cotton; and in some descriptions not much in demand at this season of the year, it is difficult to obtain even the smallest increase of price."

And the "Leeds Mercury" observes—"Cotton weaving [illegible] terial. The factories at Bury and Heywood are working short time, as are also the mill of John Fielden, esq. of Todmorden, and several others of that neighborhood. At Oldham and Royton the mills are working full time."

The growing crops in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, especially, are spoken of as being very promising. Whence then the apprehended deficiency—whence the new demand? Many of the mills of the U. States have suspended their operations—At the present price of cotton and present price of cotton goods, they must remain idle, or work only half time, as many are doing in England. But goods are rising.

The Augusta, (Geo.) Courier says that last year the first bale of new cotton was brought to market on the 27th August, by col. Hammond, of South Carolina, and was sold at 9 cents a pound. The same gentleman brought the first of the new crop this year, which he sold for 16 cents.

A lot of eighty-two bales of cotton was sold recently in Charleston market for seventeen cents a pound. The Mercury exclaims—"so much for nullification."

This is a "good one," indeed! If *nullification* keeps up the price of cotton—the Yankees will have to nullify also to increase the price of cotton-goods—New York to keep up the price of wool—and Pennsylvania to advance the price of iron. Nullification will then be the "*rightful remedy*," on all occasions!

MR. O'CONNELL. In a recent discussion of the slavery question, in the British house of commons, Mr. O'Connell is reported as having said—

"He would speak of the Americans as those political hypocrites, who, while they talked of the glory of freedom, still unblushingly continued the hateful system of slavery in its most hateful form. He hoped that Great Britain would set the American an example of true freedom, and stigmatise their conduct in continuing slavery as tyranny and robbery."

☞We regret that Mr. O'Connell should thus, at once, have made such ignorant and ill-natured remarks. He ought to have known, that, long before the American revolution, the traffic in slaves was denounced by our ancestors, and that "his majesty of England," then our king, was most humbly and earnestly entreated to forbid the casting of *living merchandise* upon our shores—wretched negroes, feloniously obtained in Africa. And he ought also to have known, that, at the earliest practicable period, we prohibited the slave trade, and soon after rendered it piracy. And in his sweeping denunciations, he should have recollected, that a large majority of "*the* Americans," have entered a solid protest against negro slavery, by abolishing it within the limits of their several states; and that a majority also of the members of this union are "free states;" that there is no power in the general government over this subject—and that, if there was, there are peculiar difficulties that would attend its execution, not to be settled by mere appropriations of *money*, as contemplated in England with respect to her West India colonies. To estimate these difficulties, Mr. O'Connell should have imagined the existence of three millions of black slaves *in* Great Britain and Ireland—and then have told us what *he* would do with them.

We repeat what we have oftentimes said—that it is "unblushing" impudence in *Englishmen* to abuse us because of our slaves—for it was England herself that blackened our land with the descendants of the African race; whose predecessors were bought, or *stolen*, in the way of a lawful trade, and sent hither against the remonstrances of our colonial legislatures, a hundred years ago.

The following paragraph was contained in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and shews the feeling which prevailed at that time—though for reasons which might be easily suggested, perhaps, the paragraph was not incorporated into the "great paper"

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur [illegible] fidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."

A letter to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of a meeting held in London to denounce the American Colonization society, says—"He, [Mr. *Garrison*, of Boston] was followed by Daniel O'Connell, M. P. who abused the Americans as a band of robbers and sheep stealers, for he knew no difference between the holder of stolen slaves and the man who stole them. He said if there was a place black enough in hell, that was the place for Americans. I did not discover an American in the room besides myself, except Mr. P. of New York. I took some steps to speak in reply, but was put down by the call for the passage of the resolutions."

This report of the manner of his speech will be the more easily believed because of what he said in the house of commons, as stated above.

Mr. O'Connell has also got himself into an absurd quarrel with the reporters of the London press. Having charged one of the reporters of the Times, with deliberately reporting false a speech made by him at a public meeting, a certain portion of them, about 50 in number, attached to the leading papers, determined to abstain from reporting any of his speeches. He, in consequence, moved in the house, that the proprietors and publisher of the Times should be brought before the bar of the house of commons *for a breach of privilege in reporting the debates of the house.* His complaint then being, not that they had reported what he said incorrectly, but that they had not reported him at all. His motion was rejected by a large majority.

Would Mr. O'Connell *compel* the reporters to take down and publish his speeches? If so, the "political hypocrisy" which he charges upon the Americans, is clearly his own.

TRANSPORTATIONS. We have oftentimes said, that a large part of the *value* of many important commodities is in the cost of transporting them to market; and, that reductions of such cost are as clear profits to consumers, in general, in the lessened price of commodities; and hence our long and steady support of that great arm of the AMERICAN SYSTEM called internal improvement—by

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which system, in all its parts, there is an immense annual creation of values which would not, otherwise, pass into the aggregate of the national wealth. There is an old saying that "hogs are the best sacks to carry corn to market in"—and millions of cords of wood, bushels of coal, and tons of ore, sand, &c. &c. which would have remained valueless without being manufactured, being pressed into reduced weights, bear the cost of transportation, and are cast into the general prosperity—every change in the character, or of the *location* of the commodity, increasing its value, and so promoting the welfare of the community. For an example, the coal mines of Pennsylvania are now throwing out a value of near two millions a year—what would be the amount of their product were the canals and roads rendered impassable, and to remain so? In parts of the same state, and of New Jersey, Maryland, &c. &c. there are hundreds of thousands of acres of wood-land, that would become, (as it was), useless and without value, were the iron works, and other factories which require wood-fuel, destroyed—and these works would not have been built, were not means at command by which the articles to be made at them might be sent to market. These are mere hints of important things, involving, perhaps, a general aggregate of not much less than 200 millions of dollars a year. It is very possible, we think, that the entire cost of the New [illegible] the people of that state alone, without regard to the benefits which they confer on the people of other parts of our country.

A late British paper says—"On the subject of the London and Birmingham railway, a very elaborate estimate has been laid before parliament, by Mr. Lecount, of the road and canal traffic, for one year, between London and Birmingham, &c. The following are the general results: passengers, 233,155; goods, 62,389 tons; parcels, 56,799; beasts, 50,839; sheep, 365,000; pigs, 15,634. The expense, by the existing means of transit, is about £1,338,247; while, by the railway, it will not exceed £800,758; thus exhibiting an annual saving to the country of £537,489, *independently of the advantages to be expected from the unrivalled celerity of this mode of conveyance.*"

The "celerity" of the mode of conveyance enters as fully into the savings made, as the reduced amount of money paid for transportations. "Time is money." If the labor of an individual is worth one dollar or ten dollars per day, and he is enabled to travel as far, on business, in one day as formerly required two days—he certainly makes a greater profit of one or ten dollars, as the case may be, because of the saving of his time.

An earthquake was felt at Baltimore on Tuesday last—but more strongly at Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and in the neighborhood of Richmond, &c. where it was attended by a rumbling noise. A letter from the foreman at Mr. Baird's stone quarry, in Stafford county, Va. dated on Tuesday morning, says—"We have had a remarkable *shivering* of the earth here to-day: the workmen say 'the rocks have the fever and ague.' And the Richmond Whig extra, says—"The stage driver brings information that Brown's coal pits, at Dover, sunk in during the earthquake this morning, burying 42 negroes. The overseer, who was here at the time, has gone up express.'"

The Girard estate, &c. The "Pennsylvania Register" of the 24th ult. has a very interesting account of certain proceedings with respect to the opening of an avenue on the Delaware front of the city of Philadelphia, according to the will of the late Stephen Girard—which, if accomplished, will, indeed, be a magnificent improvement.

We have also a statement shewing the *cost* of the real estate of Mr. Girard, as purchased by him between the years 1785 and 1832, the aggregate of which is $1,741,834 46, and the personal property which has passed through the hands of the executors, up to this date, amounts to $4,577,330 02—together $6,319,164 48. The *present value* of the real estate is not estimated—but it must greatly exceed the amount of the *cost*, as given above.

The rent bill of the city property belonging to the Girard legacy, is stated in the U. S. Gazette to be about *seventy thousand dollars* per annum; and of the second quarter for the present year, there is due only *one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents*, and this by *five* tenants; seventy-five of which will be immediately paid.

It has been mentioned to us that we have not published Mr. Girard's will, though we promised to do so. The omission was caused by a great press of public papers, at the time. Being thus reminded, we shall redeem our promise.

Wills' hospital for the lame and blind is now building in Philadelphia, on a fine square of ground fronting on Sassafras street, which cost $20,000. The edifice will cost 30,000 more; and the residue of his legacy for this purpose, 58,396 dollars, will remain as a fund for the support of the benevolent institution. The present actual capital for its support, having been increased by accruing interests, is upwards of 64,000 dollars in the U. S. 5 per cent. stock.

Manufactures. The Charleston, S. Carolina Irishman and Southern Democrat, makes the following prediction respecting the progress of manufacturing in the strange as it may seem, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia are destined to become the most extensive manufacturing states. It is the only way the slave holders can compete with the virgin soil of the new states. It will raise up a market for provisions which will lead to proper husbandry and manuring, and increase of population. The rail road will raise up towns in healthy spots remote from the sickly banks of the rivers. A few millions of capital will give a start to the south that will add to her wealth, population, refinement and security. The experiment is fairly begun in Georgia, and is too profitable to be relinquished.

Iron making. Few persons not acquainted with the details of iron-making, have any idea of the amount of fuel which is consumed in the process. A gentlemen who has two furnaces and a forge in New Jersey, informs us that his annual consumption of fuel is about *sixteen thousand cords*. Twenty thousand acres of woodland, such as is to be found in the iron regions of New Jersey, is deemed hardly sufficient to ensure a permanent supply of fuel for a single furnace. The number of furnaces in New Jersey, we understand, is twelve. [*Jour. Com.*

[Has it occurred to the editor of the "Journal of Commerce" to ascertain, what might be the worth of 40,000 acres of wood-land, were the "two furnaces" to cease their operations? Wood is a great raw material in the making of iron—and, to the amount of millions of cords, might be valueless, without such a consumption of it.]

Silk manufacture. One of the most gratifying exhibitions we ever witnessed is that of the silk worm in all its stages, with the mulberry-leaves, eggs, cocoons, chrysalis, miller, &c. together a complete domestic process of manufacture, which may be seen at the agricultural warehouse, North Market st. The machine which is there in motion was invented last winter by Mr. Adam Brooks, of Scituate, Mass. and a patent of it, which we have seen, was issued on the late 29th of June. It is an improvement, as it seems to us, of vast importance; for, unlike the Piedmontese wheel, heretofore chiefly used, which only performed the reeling process, *it combines the reeling and twisting;* and the saving of labor is such in consequence, that 150 skeins can be made in a day by one woman and a little girl to turn this improved wheel, as easily as forty can by the old. This we learn from those who have tried both. One of the new machines is used in Connecticut, and another in New York, besides those in the family of the ingenious inventor, who now devote their time in a great measure to this business.

Mr. B. is one of the society of Friends. His wife, who superintends the wheel, and has paid some attention to silk-making for several years, had made frequent complaints of the labor lost by the old machine. Her husband doubted the practicability of amending it, and told her so in plain terms, but went to thinking, it seems, and

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in about three weeks produced this capital improvement. Mrs. B. says it was formerly a very hard day's work to make 30 skeins; she can now make 100 in ordinary hours. The silk is beautiful—as smooth as the Italian itself, and stronger than that. We challenge the strongest fingered editor in the city to break a thread of it. If he succeeds he shall have one of the silk handkerchiefs we engaged this morning, socks and all. Specimens may be seen at the rooms. [*Boston Mer. Jour.*

[We have long, and earnestly, wished success to the silk manufacture in the U. States, because of the suitable employment which it will afford to respectable females—widows and orphans, and others dependent on their own exertions for an honest subsistence.]

Potomac coal trade. *Cumberland, Md. Aug.* 6. This important branch of our trade has from the time of its commencement been regularly increasing. Not many years since only a boat load or two of coal found its way to the eastern market; now upwards of 300,000 bushels are annually sent down the Potomac. The freshets since February last have already furnished the means of despatching about 250,000 bushels, so that the quantity for the present year will be much beyond that of former years. A market for this coal is readily found along the river between this place and Harper's Ferry; a boat load now and then finds its way below the [illegible] and other markets, but the demand even on this side is far greater than the means of supply. The annual income from this trade is estimated at about 75,000 dollars. Although this is a very small business, when compared with that of other coal regions, it nevertheless is very considerable when reference is had to the immense difficulties to be overcome in the navigation of the river, which presents now the great and only obstacle to bringing this coal, superior in quality to any in the United States, into market. We may anticipate, therefore, when a cheap and easy way is opened with the Atlantic seaboard, by the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, that *the coal trade of Cumberland will become the most important in the country.* [*Civilian.*

Steam power. The following account from a late London paper, of the application of steam power on common roads, is of much interest. When our countryman, *Oliver Evans*, suggested a like use of steam power, to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1787 or 1788—he was pretty nearly voted down a madman.

Hancock's steam carriage has now been for nearly a month daily going backwards and forwards from Paddington, and the following exact statement of its performance will be satisfactory to the curious. It has been furnished to us by Mr. Hancock, who observes that "having given to the public opportunities of witnessing the performance of this carriage, in the streets, and on the most hilly road in the immediate neighborhood of the metropolis, I trust that I have demonstrated, to the most sceptical, the practicability of applying steam economically to the purpose of inland transportation."

		Miles.	*Total Time.*	*Delay.*	*Travel Time.*
			min.	min.	min.
April 22,	From city road to Paddington, thence to London-wall, and back to city road,	10	68	18	50
23,	From city road to Paddington and back,	8½	71	9	62
24,	Do.	8½	64	11½	53
25,	From city road to Paddington and back to the middle of Pentonville hill, where the great pressure of the steam broke the piston.				
26,	Put in a new piston, double the strength of the former. From city road to Paddington and back,	8½	49	5	44
27,	Do.	8½	50	5½	44½
29,	Do.	8½	51	5½	45½
30,	Do.	8½	51	6½	45
May 1,	From city road to Paddington, thence round Finsbury square, and back to city road,	10	78	15	63

May 2, Do.	10	67	9	58
3, Do.	10	79	18	71

The average quantity of coke used has been three bushels each journey. [*Chronicle.*

Rail roads. Many new ones are projected—and several being made. One will be constructed from Pittsburg to a point on the great Ohio canal; and another has been surveyed from Dayton, Ohio, to Lake Erie, by the valley of the Mad River—153 miles, estimated to cost only $1,897,668, or $12,403 06 per mile. The Winchester and Potomac rail road, (which is to join the Baltimore and Ohio) we hope will be accomplished in the next season. A *reconnoissance* of a rail road from Baltimore to Port Deposit is now making, with the view to a continuous line of rail roads between Baltimore and Philadelphia—a considerable part of the present road being almost impassable at certain seasons of the year, when the navigation is obstructed by ice. But time would fail to collect and notice all the works of this kind now actually in progress or seriously contemplated.

United States dragoons. The regiment authorised to be raised by an act of the last session of congress, for the defence of the western frontier, we believe is nearly full, and the [illegible]

LL. D. The annual commencement of Yale college took place on the 21st inst. An eloquent oration was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society, by the hon. Edward Everett. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on his excellency Henry W. Edwards; hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; and hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Md. and that of D. D. on rev. Sereno E. Dwight, president of Hamilton college, and rev. F. S. Wheaton, president of Washington college, Hartford.

Specimen toasts—drunk in South Carolina, on the late anniversary.

Nullification—A shield against which the poisoned darts of aspiring demagogues, and the puny efforts of disappointed ambition, have struck in vain. It has preserved the union from dissolution, the constitution from infraction, and our government from consolidation.

Andrew Jackson—"He ascended like the rocket, but falls like the stick."

Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and John H. Eaton, the first at least a tyrant, the second a sycophant, and the third a disgraceful tool.

As God himself will finally nullify Satan and his works, so let all mankind with one voice join, and in imitation of him, forever proclaim the evils of their government nullified.

The hickory: A plant of our native soil, generally tough, but found sometimes rotten.

Andrew Jackson. A political lunatic, exempt from responsibility for his acts, and dependent for their propriety or folly *entirely* upon the sanity of his keepers.

The state of South Carolina. Her's is the proud honor of having, single handed, brought the general government to its marrow bones.

By the president of the day, in Barnwell district, col. Jesse Rice. At Randolph's next pull, may the nose of the old tyrant at Washington be stretched as long as were the necks of the murdered Ambrister and Arbuthnot.

By capt. John McTyre. Drayton, Blair, Mitchell and all other southern advocates of the tariff and bloody bill. May they ever lie hard, have bad dreams, and die of lingering diseases, and leave few friends to weep for them when dead.

By Robert Cannon. The great gun of South Carolina, let her be loaded with submission men, primed with Yankees, and touched off by nullifiers.

Benedict Arnold and Andrew Jackson—History has consigned one already to infamy—posterity will add the additional appellation of the tyrant to the traitor.

The proclamation, written by a slave, signed by a knave, and approved of only by sycophants and parasites.

Per contra.

Nullification—The veiled prophet of Khorassan—could the covering be removed, like him, it might exclaim,

"Here—judge if hell with all its powers to damn
Can add one curse to the foul thing I am."

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The slave question—Agitated only by fanatics and nullifiers—by the one from a disordered intellect—by the other to produce a disordered government.

The coalition between Clay and Calhoun—"The fire and sword opposers of the tariff have entered into negotiation with the plunderers of the south. The robbers and the rebels have made terms together."

The tariff compromise—As the devil said when he sheared the hog—great cry and no wool.

Revenue collection bill—Yelept'd by the nullies, the "bloody bill"—a legitimate exercise of legislative authority—approved by patriots—a terror to traitors.

Gen. Jackson—He holds the *first* office in the gift of his countrymen—he is *first* in the hearts of the American people.

Calhoun and his followers. In the same predicament the Indian was with his poney; it was unable to carry him, he was unable to carry it; so, the advocates of nullification cannot support their doctrine, neither can their doctrine support them.

The members of the South Carolina convention, who voted for the ordinance, because they have done this, cursed are they above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; on their bellies shall they go, and *Clay* shall they *lick* all the days of their lives.

Hickory to the back of the rebellious spirits of the south, till they learn obedience to the constituted authority of Gen. Andrew Jackson, lately re-elected president of the United States. Long life and prosperity to him. May his and Van Buren's friend rub off the *whitewash* of Clay; and hold in derision the names of Calhoun, Hamilton and Hayne, until they repent and turn to the union and huzza for old Hickory.

President Jackson; with the penetration of a Cæsar, the fame of Leonidas, the valor of Alexander, the virtue of Titus, the moderation of Epaminondas, the integrity of Phocion and the unconquerable soul of Cato—he alone can save our country.

TIT-FOR-TAT. Not long since the temperance association in Providence adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the members of this association, and to all friends of temperance, to trade *exclusively* with temperance dealers."

In consequence of this, the grocers of that city held a meeting on the 8th instant, at which, among other resolutions, the following was passed:

"*Resolved*, That as the only resort left us, to counteract the baneful effects, which that *nefarious* resolution is calculated to produce; that we will not buy any goods of any member of that association, nor employ any doctor, school master, or any other person who is a member of that association, unless he or they shall have first withdrawn themselves from said association; or who shall publicly renounce or denounce all participation in said resolutions."

Now the grocers have just as much right to proscribe the temperance men as the latter have them; and who can blame them for paying off their opponents in their own coin. [*Bost. Post.*

SHIP GLOBE. The Philadelphia Gazette says, that "the discharging of the cargo of the ship Globe, was concluded on Saturday, the rigid investigations of the custom house officers, being continued until the last chest was landed. The collector is now satisfied, we presume, that he has been played upon by his correspondent, upon whose allegations the search was made. No attempt at smuggling has been detected, but the cargo throughout found to be precisely as invoiced, with the exception of two chests, one of which was filled with sand, and the other with stones and gunny bags. This is a fraud practised by the Canton traders upon the consignees, for which full redress will be obtained.

The letter implicating the invoices of the Globe, is said to have been received at Boston. The name of the author has not been mentioned; but as a matter of justice to the public, now that the investigations are closed, it should be given up. The collector, no doubt, has acted in this business, upon what he regards as good authority, and as much of the unpleasant feeling which now prevails among our merchants would be removed by such an announcement, we presume there can be no objection."

SOUTH CAROLINA OPINION OF BOSTON. The Columbia, S. C. Telescope, in commenting upon a communication in the Boston Courier, relative to the proceedings at a meeting held in that city for the benefit of a theological seminary at Columbia, concludes with the following remarks:—"We have a certain regard for Boston, her spirit, her intelligence, her liberality; and (though loving little else in Massachusetts) we love, at least, the ancient sturdiness of that state; and should be sorry to be compelled to look on her as no longer a bold and fair adversary. She has fought us strongly and well; and we verily believe that she alone, if the late contest had come to arms, would have joined battle with all the ancient spirit, which this country possessed, before it had yet been tamed by its present institutions. As for windy New York, or leaden Pennsylvania, we never made much account of them. But Massachusetts is a true foe, and we like her, bating always her trick of making LL. D's."

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA. We observe in the late London journals the announcement of "the popular Encyclopedia, or Conversations Lexicon," reprinted *from* the American edition of the Conversations Lexicon, or Encyclopedia Americana. That excellent work had previously served as the basis of the British Cyclopedia, and is spoken of in England as well as other parts of Europe, in terms of the highest commendation. [illegible] extant, of any thing like similar extent, that has had such extraordinary circulation. It has already been printed in various languages, and at this moment is publishing in French and Italian, and no less than three editions are now in press in England.

Well might the Edinburg Review term it "the world renowned Conversations Lexicon." We would recommend to all who can afford it to become owners of this invaluable work, which has supported, to the close, the high character given of it by all journalists upon the appearance of the early volumes, and respecting which the only complaint we hear on the publication of the closing volume was, "that there was no more to come."

[*U. S. Gazette.*

"THE PARTY." A clerk in one of the state offices of Pennsylvania, was recently removed from his situation for having exhibited premonitory symptoms of an intention to support a candidate for the next presidency, in opposition to the views of the head of his department. In a published letter, in relation to his dismissal, he says:

"At the time when Dr. Sturgeon gave me notice of my dismissal, I asked him if he was not satisfied with my conduct, capacity and attention to the business of the office. His reply was '*that he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which I performed the duties of clerk*, and guessed I could get a situation elsewhere.' I asked him to give the reason for a removal. He said he *had been informed* that I was opposed to the party—that others had requested him to remove me, and that *I had frequently been seen with the opposite party!* I replied, that I was and ever had been a friend of Jackson and Wolf, and did all in my power to aid in the re-election of both. I stated that most of my neighbors were either anti-masons or national republicans, and unless I stopped all social intercourse, I could not help being seen every now and then in their company."

KENTUCKY. The "Commonwealth" informs that the Kentucky delegation in the next congress is composed of 9 national republicans and 4 friends of the present administration, and that ten out of the 13 are in favor of rechartering the bank of the United States.

There is an equal division of parties in the state senate —but a decided majority of national republicans in the house of representatives.

The members of congress elect are—Messrs. Lyon, Hawes, Tompkins, Beatty, Letcher,* Chilton, Hardin, Pope, Love, Allan, Davis, Marshall and Johnson.

*The "Lexington Intelligencer" says, that the sheriff of Lincoln county, which gave Mr. Letcher a majority of 149 votes, making for him 60 in the district—refused to exhibit his poll-book, whereby the certificate was given to Mr. Moore, late minister to Colombia.

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There is a reported informality, which, it is said, may cause the return of Mr. Crittenden instead of Mr. Pope—but added, that if so, the former will resign, and so cause another trial of the strength of parties.

NORTH CAROLINA is awakening. No state in the union is better fitted by soil and climate, location and condition, for internal improvements, and the general success of domestic industry—and in no one have the natural advantages enjoyed been so much neglected; but we are glad to believe that the people of the state, encouraged and excited by distinguished individuals, are about to ascertain and profit by their resources, by canals and roads and manufactures—which afford the best possible assurances of a profitable agriculture.

Mr. Carson was the only nullifier in the house of representatives from North Carolina, and he has been left out by a large majority. For Mr. Graham 3,276, Mr. Newland 2,201—both union men; for Mr. Carson 2,451.

GEORGIA. Col. Hardeman Owens, late of Columbus, Geo. has been killed by some soldiers of the U. States in the Creek nation. The facts are not certainly stated, but appear to be as follows:

The deputy marshal, supported by a company of the United States troops, was on duty to remove intruders from the Creek lands, one of whom was Owens. For some cause, an arrest of Owens was ordered, which he resisted—and, when about to discharge a pistol at certain of the soldiers, was himself fired upon and killed by one of them.

We shall probably have a full account of this unhappy affair.

Acts of violence seem too common in this state. The passions of the people have become excessively excited. In consequence of some quarrel about politics, major Camp was way-laid in the streets of Columbus, and instantly killed by deliberate discharges of a double barrelled gun, by col. Milton. The second shot, it is stated, was fired into maj. C. after he had been mortally wounded by the first!

ARKANSAS. The general election in this territory took place on the 7th ult. The contest for a delegate to congress was carried on with extraordinary asperity. The candidates were Mr. Sevier, late delegate, and Mr. Crittenden. The former is re-elected.

PITTSBURG, AUGUST 9, 1833. It is, to-day, just seventy years since col. Boquet arrived at this place, and relieved the garrison in Fort Pitt from the distresses and inconveniences of a long investment by the Indians.

What a remarkable contrast does the present aspect of our place afford to the wild scene exhibited here just before the arrival of Boquet. The noise of the steam engine, the rattling of the stages and carriages, over our pavement, and the hum of business, have succeeded the whistling of the arrows, the sharp crack of the rifle, and the wild whoop of the Shawanese; and the peaceful display of a volunteer parade has this day succeeded and commemorated, (perhaps unconsciously) the silent, steady, and watchful march of an army in face of a savage foe. [*Gaz.*

MISSOURI. The result of the election recently held for an additional member of congress from this state, is yet unknown:—but Mr. Bull is supposed to be elected. The votes returned are as follows: for Mr. Shannon 3,123—Bull 2,938—Strother 2,324—Birch 1,864.

Partial returns from additional counties seem to place Mr. Bull a-head.

THE MISSOURI RIVER. The St. Louis Republican states that Mr. Brooks in giving "the mileage of the principal rivers which pour their treasures into New Orleans, does not state the extent to which the Missouri is navigable by steam. This is deemed of some importance inasmuch as there is not, in general, an accurate knowledge on this subject. The American fur company have sent their steamboats *twenty-one hundred miles* above the mouth of the Missouri, and in high water, steamboats of light draft can ascend *two thousand six hundred miles.* The Mississippi is navigable by steam between *six or seven hundred miles* above St. Louis. These rivers pass through an exceedingly fertile country; and when a just system of internal improvement shall be carried into the operation, not only New Orleans and the great valley of Mississippi will be benefited, but every portion of the United Sates will feel the invigorating influence of such a course."

[We suppose, that, after this statement, even captain Hall, of the royal navy, will admit—that the course of the Missouri is as long as that of the *Tames!*]

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, for the years ending in January, 1832 and 1833—"official" values.

	Exports.	*Imports.*
Jan. 1832,	£71,431,491	£49,727,108
1833,	75,071,572	44,586,241

The London paper says—"The country with which we have the greatest trade is the United States of America. In the year ending January, 1832, the amount of our exports to that eldest of our offspring was £12,596,173, and our imports from her £8,970,342. Our next best customer, as far as exports are concerned, is Germany, which takes from us £9,473,627 worth of produce, of which £7,667,147 is the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. The value of our exports to India and China is £6,947,600, and of our imports thence £7,920,180. [illegible] dies amount to £8,448,839, whilst our exports amount to £3,988,286. We should be glad to see a *detailed* account for the year 1832."

The "official value of the goods exported is an arbitrary one, and, in numerous important cases, differs exceedingly from the real value; but the value of the importations may be near the selling prices of them; and hence no light is cast upon the "balance of trade." The statement, however, shews a large increase of the exports, and a decrease of the imports.

THE BRITISH COASTING TRADE, &c. A late English paper says—This branch of British commerce employs about one-fifth, or thirty-thousand mariners out of the hundred and fifty-five thousand who are employed in the navigation of our merchant vessels; and the shipping engaged in the coasting trade annually transport merchandise to the amount of nearly ten millions of tons. On the other hand, the trade to the British transatlantic possessions finds employment for at least forty thousand mariners, and an aggregate of nearly eight hundred thousand tons; namely, about 430,000 tons and 21,000 men are occupied in carrying on the trade between this country and her North American colonies, and about 360,000 or 370,000 tons, and 19,000 men, in carrying on that between the mother country and the West Indies, as well as the latter colonies and North America.

☞We incline to the opinion that the coasting trade of the United States employs nearly as many persons, and annually transports as great an amount of weight in "merchandise" as the British, because of the generally greater bulk of our commodities—though in regard to the men employed, a large allowance should be made on account of the greater comparative number of steamboats used in our country. If the actual tonnage of the vessels employed in the British coasting trade had been stated—we might have more nearly arrived at a just comparison.

PORTUGAL. The population of this kingdom and its dependencies, is thus stated—

Portugal and Algarves, the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, Azores and Cape de Verd	3,352,180
In Africa	1,100,000
In Asia	586,900
Inhabitants	5,033,080

The population of Lisbon was about 210,000 in 1820. At the date of the last report there had been 3,615 cases of cholera, resulting in 1,336 deaths, in the city.

IBRAHIM TO THE SULTAN! Our readers will probably like to read Ibrahim pacha's letter to the sultan, in which he thanks him for the investiture of the government of Adana, and declares, his submission and devotedness:

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"My sublime, magnanimous, awe-inspiring, mighty, great sovereign, our benefactor, the benefactor of mankind.

"May God grant to your sublimity a life without end; and may he make the august shadow of your sublimity a protection for all men, and especially for my humble head.

"Your inexhaustible goodness has induced you, most gracious sovereign, to grant me the government of Adana, as mahassilik (in farms).

"Animated by this new favor of your sublimity, the duration of my frail existence will be wholly devoted to praying to God for the prolongation of your life and reign. As my breast is pervaded by a feeling of happiness, I entertain (God is my witness) no wish but to act so as to obtain the gracious approbation of your sublimity, and to find occasion to devote myself to your service.

"For the purpose of expressing my gratitude to your sublimity, and to express my most humble thanks, I venture to lay this humble petition at the foot of the throne of the sublime, magnanimous, awe-inspiring, mighty, great padischah, our august sovereign and benefactor, the benefactor of all men."

N. B. This letter is written by Ibrahim pacha with his own hand, and sealed with his seal.

GREECE. The affairs of this country appear to be gra- [illegible] the bands, under different chiefs, were yet little better than a banditti.

THE CHEROKEES. In pursuance of the stipulations of the convention between the United States and Georgia, made in 1802, all the lands of the Creeks have been purchased and ceded to that state. About one million acres of the lands of the Cherokees, comprising some of the most valuable of the gold mines, have been already purchased, and there are about five million acres, to which their title has never been extinguished. The greater part of these lands has been seized upon by Georgia, and granted to her citizens. The Cherokee Phenix proposes, that the federal government shall award a sum sufficient to satisfy the present holders of the lands, and shall suffer the Cherokees to remain in the peaceful enjoyment of them. [*Bost. Pat.*

MANILLA—186 vessels arrived at this port in 1832, of which 53 were Spanish, 35 American, 34 British, 3 French, 2 each, Dutch, Danish and Portuguese, 1 each Chinese, Cochin Chinese and Hamburg.

The specie imported in the year amounting to $464,390—287,779 in American and 113,512 in British vessels.

	Goods.	*Treas're.*
Total value of imports under national flag	427,051	30,209
" foreign flags	777,843	434,090
	1,204,894	463,300
Total value of exports under national flag	458,846	308,159
" foreign flags,	972,674	9,831
	Sp. $1,531,540	$317,990

Gross amount of duties, including customs, port dues, &c. year 1832,	Sp. drs.	227,091
Do. for 1831,	"	244,006

Of the specie exported, Sp. drs. 308,159 was in Spanish vessels to Cadiz and Corunna; the remainder to China and Cochin China.

SILVER MINES OF MEXICO. From an article in the last number of Silliman's Journal, we learn that there are about 500 towns or principal places in Mexico, celebrated for the explorations of silver that surround them. These 500 places comprehend together about 3,000 mines. The whole number of veins and masses in the exploration is between 4,000 and 5,000. The ore is generally in veins—rarely in beds or masses. The vein of Guanaxuato is the most extensive. It is from 120 to 150 feet thick, and is exploded in different places for a distance of nine miles. The quantity of silver in the ores averages from 3 to 4 ounces the quintal, or from 1-448 to 1-597th of the weight of ore. The annual produce of silver in Mexico during the last years of the 17th century, was 1,134,424 lbs. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

ANOTHER CASPER HAUSER. *Leyden, May* 9. On the 5th instant, a human being, in the most deplorable condition, was found near the Leyden dam, about a league and a half from this city, and brought to the *nosocomium* of the academy. He appears to be about 24 years old. His faculties seem to have remained in a state of infancy, and he stammers only a few words. It is thought that he has been constantly bound, as his knees are drawn up to his breast, and he cannot make use of his arms or legs. He was entirely covered with filth. One of his feet is decayed to the ancle, and of the other only one of the bones remain.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The heirs of the thrones of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal are little girls—one of them an infant; but being vested with "divine rights," it must not be profanely supposed that they are like other children.

We have *brilliant* accounts of the gatherings of gold in Virginia. The "gold region" appears to be extensive, and in some places the product is said to equal 4 or 5 dollars per day, for each hand employed! It does seem probable, from the various accounts which have reached us, that some of the gold mines of [illegible] have yet been discovered; but whether they will yield a *general profit* upon the labor and capital employed, is yet to be ascertained.

A Nashville paper of the 15th ult. says—We regret to hear that the hon. *John McNairy*, judge of the United States' district court in Tennessee, an office which he has held ever since the 22d of December, 1797, has forwarded his resignation to take place on the first day of September next.

Mrs. Susan Shelby, the venerable relict of the late governor Shelby recently died in Kentucky. She encountered all the perils and privations incident to the early settlement of that state.

The Louisiana insurance company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 25 per cent. on the capital stock paid in.

The merchants of New York have established a line of packets to ply between that city and *Natchez*, which is located about 400 miles above the mouths of the Mississippi. The state of that name is rapidly growing in population and wealth, and is expected to export 250,000 bales of cotton in the present year.

A great business has been made, and will be, in the present season, on the Ohio and Erie canal. A large part of the produce which passes through the canal, also passes through the Welland canal, and finds its market at Montreal.

Anti-temperance societies have been formed in several places—in the belief that temperance consists in the proper use, and not the total abstinence of the gifts of Deity.

The ship Chesapeake of Baltimore (says the Boston Atlas) was the first American vessel allowed to hoist the colors of the United States in the river Ganges, and to trade there. This was in the fall of 1788. Lord Cornwallis was then gov. general of the British possessions in India, and being, at the time of the ship's arrival, at a great distance in the interior, he was applied to by letter to know in what manner the flag of the new nation of America was to be received. He answered, on the same footing with those of other nations.

The brig Belvidera, arrived at Alexandria, brought over from Holland *four grey hounds*, with a litter of whelps—the hounds being a present for the president of the United States from Mr. Davezac.

Twelve, or more, first rate ships, engaged in the whale fishery, now belong to the enterprising people of the small city of Hudson, "away up" the Hudson river, New York.

The French government have in contemplation a grand line of iron railways from Paris to Rouen, Havre, Lyons and Marseilles. About $100,000 are to be appropriated for the expenses of preliminary surveys.

The enormous quantity of 2,139,078 tons of coal were imported into the port of London in 1832.

A farm of 460 acres, about three miles from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. has been sold for $33,120, being $72 an acre.

The large number of 1,435 emigrants arrived at New York, in one day last week—all from the British kingdoms except 391, from Havre, and probably Germans.

One of the most worthy and venerable citizens of New York, *Egbert Benson*, esq. died a few days ago, in the 87th year of his age. He was among the earliest and most active whigs of the revolution.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London and Paris papers to the 31st July, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The church temporalities bill had passed the house of lords by a large majority—54 majority for the 3d reading of the bill.

It was reported that a member of parliament had lately been fleeced of from £70,000 to £150,000, at some of the fashionable hells, alias gaming houses.

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The number of stamps issued for newspapers in England from the commencement of 1832, to the 31st of March, 1833, was 26,500,000—for newspapers in Ireland, 5,500,000.

The friends of humanity will regret to learn the death of the hon. *William Wilberforce*, in the 74th year of his age—"a name," says a London paper, "with which there is probably associated more of love and veneration than ever fell to the lot of any single individual throughout the civilized globe."

The British government has recognized Don Pedro's blockade of Lisbon, &c.

Many outrageous acts are still committed in Ireland—in some of the chief of which the Orangemen appear to have been the aggressors.

The colonial slavery bill had not yet been disposed of—and so it was with respect to the East India bill, and other important matters.

Notices from York, Sussex, Somerset, Cumberland, and other counties, represent the crops of fruits the present year to be flourishing and abundant.

The Jew's disabilities bill occasioned considerable discussion, but finally passed, 189 ayes, 52 noes—majority, 137.

The number of vessels composing the British navy amounts to 557, carrying from 2 to 120 guns each, of various calibre. This immense fleet, the largest in the world, employs in time of peace 20,000 sailors and 12,000 royal marines. The head quarters of the royal marine forces is at Gibraltar.

The tigress in the zoological gardens brought forth on Saturday evening, three cubs, the fruit of the loves of the lion and the tigress. These lion-tigers may now be seen at the gardens.

FRANCE.

The grand fete of the "three days," passed over without any commotion. [illegible] 50,000 of the national guards. The "three days" were also celebrated in many parts of the kingdom, with great glee—but in the best order. Some plots, however, are talked of—but the stocks had improved.

The statue of Napoleon was raised upon the top of the column in the Place Vendome, pursuant to the arrangement that had been made; and it was an object of great curiosity with both citizens and strangers at Paris.

It appears, from the official accounts, that in the first six months of the present year, 630 vessels (French and foreign) entered, and 409 French vessels left the ports of France. Vessels merely sailing to or from ports in Europe are not included in these numbers.

The product of indirect taxes in France for the first half year of 1833, was 278,905,000 francs, being an increase of 10,975,000 upon the products of the same taxes in the first half of 1832.

A Paris paper of July 31, says—The whole of the royal family will leave Paris on Monday next, the king and the duke de Nemours for Cherbourg, the queen and the princesses for Brussels, and the duke of Orleans for the camps at St. Omer, Rocrot and Wattignies. Preparations for their departure are making at the palace.

BELGIUM.

The young queen has had a son and heir—on account of which there had been great rejoicings—and a salute of 101 guns.

Affairs with Holland yet remained unsettled.

PORTUGAL.

The cholera was increasing at Lisbon—3,280 had died since the breaking out of the malady.

Miguel's flag was flying at Lisbon, at our latest date—but the Tagus was closely blockaded by the fleet of his enemy.

The Lisbon papers say—that the military force assembled in the city of Beja, and which forms the fifth division, was on the point of taking offensive measures speedily to deliver the brave population of Algarves from "the terrible invasion of the rebels." They also state, that—"On account of the calamitous epidemic which has attacked the city of Lisbon and other parts of the kingdom, the senate of Lisbon has proposed (and this proposal has been approved by his majesty) to make a solemn penitential procession to the miraculous image of the virgin, called of the Rock (alias of the Rabbit-hole)."

ITALY.

A bloody affray had taken place between the Papal and Austrian troops at Bologna—because that the best barracks had been given to the latter!

A letter from Naples, says:—"The count Hector de Lucchesi Palli has just arrived here, and is about to join the duchess of Berri at Palermo. He has not yet obtained an audience of the king."

The volcanic island thrown up two or three years since in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, and which afterwards disappeared, is again visible.

RUSSIA.

Large bodies of troops were collected on or near the Turkish frontier—waiting for orders. The Russian fleet had left the roads of Bajukderen for the Black sea—and the English squadron had also departed from the Dardanelles.

The emperor Nicholas has issued an edictal summons, through lieutenant general Sulina, president of the supreme criminal court, requiring the appearance of all those Polish subjects who were excepted from his gracious amnesty, in order to await their trial—and in the event of their non-appearance, the court would pass sentence upon them *in contumaciam*. Two hundred and eighty six names are contained in the list.

GREECE.

Extract of a letter of the 5th inst. from Trieste. "Accounts from Nauplia of the 7th ult. mention that the famous Mauromichali, or Pietro Bey of Maina, has at length taken the oath of allegiance to king Otho. His example will, it is thought, be followed by some other chiefs who had not yet fulfilled this formality."

EGYPT.

Accounts from Alexandria mention the increased activity of Mehemet Ali in the improvement of the extensive territories now subject to his government. Among other projects, we are told, he is erecting the port of Suda into a general mart for the trade of Syria. He is also employing several foreign engineers to survey the interior both of Syria and Egypt, with a view to the improvement of the internal communications of the country by roads and canals, for commercial purposes.

Ibrahim having obtained all the "slices of Turkey" which his father wished—had retired with his troops, beyond mount Taurus.

MEXICO.

We hear much of the march of armies and of battles in this distracted country. "Nullification" is "the order of the day."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Summary statistical report of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, for 1833.

This portion of the Catholic church of Christ in the world, under one general assembly of bishops and ruling elders styled *commissioners*, which, with the *delegates* from corresponding bodies, in May last, [illegible] session, twenty-two *synods*; one hundred and eleven Presbyteries; eighteen hundred and fifty-five ordained *bishops*; two hundred and fifteen *licentiates*, making two thousand and seventy *preachers of the gospel*; two hundred and twenty-nine *candidates* in a state of preparation for the ministry; twenty-five hundred *churches*; and two hundred thirty-three thousand five hundred and eighty *communicants*. Our INCREASE during the last year has been in *bishops* one hundred and twenty-five, in *licentiates* ten, in *candidates* nine, in ordained and licensed *preachers* one hundred and thirty-five, in churches one hundred and nineteen; and in communicants sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The communicants added on examination last year were twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six; being ten thousand six hundred and fourteen LESS than were reported in 1832, as added in the same way. Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-two were added last year by certificate from other churches, or passed from one of our congregations to another, being three hundred and sixty-six MORE than were received in the same manner the year previous. The total of additions now reported is thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. Of these fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-six, must be considered as equal to the number of persons who have deceased, or been dismissed or suspended, or who were at the time of making the reports in a state of transition from the care of one session to another, or who for some reason have not been reported as members: leaving as above stated the net gain of communicants of 1833 over the whole number of 1832 at sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-two. The baptisms now returned amount to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty; of which six thousand nine hundred and fifty were of *adults*, fourteen thousand and thirty-five of *infants*, and eight hundred and thirty-five of persons *not distinguished*. The baptisms of 1832 exceeded those of 1833 by two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. The funds reported as having been collected in the year preceding the meeting of the last general assembly were for *missionary purposes*, seventy-six thousand four hundred twenty dollars and thirty nine cents; for defraying the expenses of *commissioners* to the assembly, four thousand six hundred eighty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents; for different *theological seminaries* six thousand three hundred eleven dollars, and twenty-three cents; for the *education* of poor and pious youth, principally with reference to their becoming ministers of the gospel, forty-seven thousand one hundred fifty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; and for the *contingent expenses* of the assembly, eight hundred ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents; which give a total of one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred sixty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents collected for charitable uses. This sum is less than the total for the same objects in 1832 by two thousand three hundred fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. Eleven presbyteries have made no returns of any collections; and four have reported only on the *commissioners' fund*. In all the presbyteries there are several churches which have made no reports on any subject, for some time past; and some which have never returned so much as the number of their communicants since I have been stated clerk. Our statistics, however, are much more complete than they formerly were; and must be regarded as a near approximation to an exact statement of the numbers and operations of our whole body.

With lamentation that it should be necessary, we state the fact of the suspension of three of our ministers during the last year; *two* of them for intemperance in drink; and *one* for heresy in doctrine.

The foregoing is a true summary, (E. E.) prepared by me this 31st day of July, 1833. EZRA STILES ELY,

stated clerk of the general assembly.

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WILLIAM COBBETT.

We mentioned on Tuesday that *Cobbett* had recovered £100 damages against the Times, for a libel. Sir James Scarlett, counsel for the Times, in his defence of that paper, thus drew the character of that most inconsistent, versatile, unprincipled, but able and most forcible writer, Cobbett. The United States, it will be seen, figure in his inconsistent praises and curses. [*Amer.*

There was nothing which the plaintiff did like ordinary men. There was no topic which he had not touched in religion, and politics, and morals. He could equally well discuss every public question, and every side of that question. (Laughter.) Was it not a proud distinction for any public writer to be able to write and convince on one side of a question, and then turn and convince on the other? (A laugh.) The hon. member possessed an inexhaustible mine of talent and information on every subject, which the labors of so many years had not worked out. He first began in America, where his *Register*, published under the title of *Peter Porcupine*, produced him deserved fame. From thence he came to England, and set up in Pall Mall as a bookseller and publisher, under the sign of the bible and crown, but the fertility of his genius was so great, that he soon gave up the vending of the writings of others, in order to attend to the publication of his own. In these he had given to the public such an almost infinite variety of information and opinion on every subject, that if he were even now to discontinue the active labors of his pen, he would leave an imperishable and inexhaustible store to which his countrymen might apply on every public question. If his learned friend (Mr. Philips) should have occasion to seek out for what might be said on both sides, on any given subject, of any public interest, he (sir J. Scarlet) could refer him at once to an inexhaustible store of such opi- [illegible] and such a passage as the following: "As to any part of the royal family, what a shame is it to insinuate that I have ever endeavored to excite the hatred of the people against them. I have avoided every thing having such a tendency." Now came the other side of the question: "A beggar may be an Englishman, whereas the Guelphs have not a drop of English blood in their veins, except that which they may have derived from the taxes under which the people groan." (A laugh.)

Mr. Philips said his learned friend was quoting a printed work. He wished to know if he intended to put it as an evidence.

Sir J. Scarlet said he was reading these extracts as a part of his speech. The jury would observe the happy consistency there was in these two passages. The same honorable feeling was preserved in those he would next read: "I have faithfully and zealously served, honored and obeyed his majesty, and if it should please God to deprive us of his inestimable life, though 15,000,000 of people would be plunged into the deepest sorrow, no one living would mourn more severely than myself." Now the other side of the picture: "It is very degrading to us that we should suffer ourselves to be plundered by a German crew. The princess Charlotte is a fat, coarse featured young woman, with thick lips, and white looking eyes. What a shame to see a people like this truckling at the feet of these contemptible creatures." [Laughter.] Now, supposing that he wished to speak of the memory of a lamented public man, of the late sir S. Romily, for instance, he need only apply to the inexhaustible mine already alluded to—where he would find these words: "Sir Samuel Romily is allowed, on all hands, to be the most able lawyer in England, and a man of spotless reputation." Well, his learned friend, if he were disposed to take the other side of the question and say something to the prejudice of that good and great man, which he was sure he was not, might find ready to his hand such a passage as this: "The death of this unfortunate lawyer seems to have puzzled exceedingly the swarms of canters of whom he was the great leader." [Much laughter.] Then, supposing the dialogue to go on, he, sir J. Scarlet, might add—"I look upon sir Samuel Romily as having done more service to his country than all our generals in Spain and Portugal have done since the beginning of the war." To which the reply was ready from the same rich mine—"What need we care about the death of Romily—a man whose life was of no consequence to the country, whose talents were of no use to us, and about whom such a loud howl has been set up?" [Laughter.] Then, suppose he wished to speak of another worthy friend—a public man—he might find such words as these—"No man doubts the integrity of sir Francis Burdett." To which the reply was ready—"The word of sir Francis Burdett is not worth a straw." [Continued laughter.] To this it might be rejoined —"Sir Francis Burdett has never deviated from the path of political rectitude. Learned, eloquent and sober he is a most formidable foe to corruption. On his integrity, his courage and his ability, we have all a firm reliance. He has devoted his life to the liberties of his country." But the surrejoinder would be instantly supplied to this effect—"To reason with such a man as Burdett would be absurd. He must be combatted with weapons very different from a pen. We abhor the principles and conduct of the man, we detest and loathe him; we would trample upon him for his false, base and insolent assertions respecting our sovereign." [Laughter.] These consistent opinions might be enough as to one and the same individual, and from the same pen, but they were wound up by two others in the same consistent strain—"Sir Francis Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw." "The conceit of the baronet is intolerable." [Loud laughter.] Suppose a man were to seek for an authority to show the friendly feeling which existed in the country towards the hon. baronet, he might at once find it in such words as these—"We feel that sir Francis Burdett is our best friend. We participate in his principles; we rely on his talents and integrity." But the same authority furnished the ready answer—"The baronet is hated by the few and despised by the many. Towards him not one single soul in the country has a friendly feeling." [Continued laughter.] Now, he must say, that with such power as Mr. Cobbett possessed of writing equally well at each side of every public question, it was too much for him to come there and seek the aid of a jury to redress such an attack as that of which he now complained. But if he (sir J. Scarlet) or his learned friend were to look out for select passages in the praise or censure of a nation, they had them at hand from the same authentic source. Thus, on the one hand, it might be said—"The Americans are the least criminal people in the whole world." To this the simple answer was—"The Americans are the most unprincipled people in the whole world." [Loud laughter.] But then he who would praise the nation, and might say, "I owe great gratitude to this sensible and brave people, the Americans, and to their wise, gentle and just government, for having preserved from the fangs of despotism one spot on the globe." The answer was a happy illustration of political consistency, and of personal gratitude. It was—"I know of no cause in which my life would be lost with so little regret on my part as in demolishing the towns of America, and in burying their unprincipled inhabitants under the rubbish." [Renewed laughter.] On the subject of the public government of a nation, if one was curious to know the opinion of a man of eminent talent and a close observer of human nature, who had passed many years in the country, he might find it thus briefly [illegible] governed, and so happy are the people, that there is no misery in the land. There are not as many crimes committed there in a year as are committed in England in one week, or perhaps one day." "The government of America is one of the very worst in the world: there is no such thing as real liberty in the country. The people are the most profligately dishonest that I ever heard described." [Renewed laughter.] The jury would thus perceive, that in this rich mine they had an inexhaustible fund of able information, applicable to all practical purposes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

Mr. Hammond: It may be interesting to many of your readers to learn that the objects of the expedition to the north west this summer, under col. Dodge, of the U. States' dragoons, have been promptly and completely gained, viz: the recovery of the *eight murderers* who made their escape last summer from prison at Fort Winnebago, and the removal of the entire nation of Winnebago Indians across the Ouisconsin river, from the lands ceded to the U. States by the treaty last summer at Rock Island.

The Winnebagoes lingered till the last moment, leaving reluctantly the most beautiful of countries,—the lands on the Rock River, Four Lakes, &c.; and but for the dread and respect which they evidently felt for the decisive movements of col. Dodge, would doubtless have given him and the troops under his command no little trouble in hunting them out, and *forcing* them over the Ouisconsin. There were few instances of small parties of Winnebagoes being enticed by certain troublesome traders in the vicinity of the Ouisconsin to return to the old grounds, but they were promptly taken and escorted by colonel Dodge's mounted men back to their new country.

The removal of this nation has opened new fields for the enterprise of emigrants. Hitherto settlers have been deterred from locating in this country, and the bold few who did erect their cabins here, were in continual danger of attack from the Indians; the case is now changed; emigrants may as safely settle on the Rock River, the Ouisconsin, the Four Lakes, &c. as upon any other lands in the west.

Col. Dodge made a speech at the talk held at Fort Winnebago, June 22, 1833: the speech of Whirling Thunder, I have selected from the speeches of several chiefs spoken on this occasion.

"*Whirling Thunder*" spoke as follows:

"Father! I shake hands with you as I would with our great father at Washington—as I would with our Great Maker. I went to see our great father the president; I shook hands with him; he gave me a new heart—ever since then I have had a white man's heart: I opened my ears to every word he uttered; I repeated all he said, to our young men; what he requested me to do, I have done.

"The red men of the Fox River have no speakers; I speak for them: bad birds have been seen flying from the Sacs on the other side of the Mississippi; I have heard of them. It is remembered when we were first a nation, our nation arose on lake Michigan: since then we have been scattered—there is a line between us now; we must each of us try to remain on our own land. I have taken my foot from off your land: I will not put it down there again;—we will remain on our own ground—we hope that you will remain on yours. We wish to be your friends as long as we live; we wish to be our own masters; we wish to live in our own way; we wish to live like red men; we wish no white men to control us; we were divided into two nations (the Rock River and the Ouisconsin tribes), but now we are all together, we are one nation. Our young men in your prison were delivered up to you by myself and the chiefs who

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are now before you. All our chiefs present are proud to hear the words you have spoken this morning. I wish to remain with the young men you have taken from us; I came from them this morning to hear what you had to say to us; I wish to go back and remain with our young men in prison; I wish to bear them company; I hope that the cloud which hangs so heavily over us, will be blown away, and never be seen again. We are not like the white men; they have money—we are poor; what the white man wants, he buys—we must beg. It was also said by the old chief, that it is a hard thing to be a chief; it is so—I find it so. This is the reason I wish to remain with our young men in your prison. We heard that you were coming, and we hastened to be off; we are all here but two families; you promised that the road should always be open to us; we have a river and two lakes that we wish to get rice from; I hope the *fence* between us will continue forever. This is all I have to say; if we hunt on the red man's land, so long as we are not on your land, you have no right to complain."

BLACK HAWK AND HIS PARTY AT HOME.

We have been favored, says the New York Daily Advertiser, with the following letter, from an intelligent correspondent, dated

Fort Armstrong, (Upper Mississippi), August 5, 1833.

The whole suite arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents.

Ke o-kuck's band speedily followed to welcome their brothers. A grand council assembled, among whom was myself, to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation. The council opened with the address of the president to Black Hawk, in which he was informed, that in future he is to yield supremacy to his inferior, Ke-o-kuck, the white man's friend.

The old chief rose in violent agitation—denied [illegible] president had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body—that he wanted what he said to be told to the president, and that *he*, in person, would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views. The colonel made to him a speech, stating that by his own treaty, neither he nor his people could in future head a band, and that, by that treaty, Ke-o kuck was placed head of the Sac nation, &c. Ke-o-kuck, with benevolent look, spoke awhile to the Hawk, then addressed the council, begging nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said—that he was too old to say any thing good, and that *he* was answerable for his good behavior. The poor old chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more excited than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom—nothing but his advanced age and want of military power will prevent him from making another effort. The Ke o-kuck's band gave us a splendid dance; but the Hawk's party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

Thus, you may tell the good people of New York, these Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the east, and return loaded with presents and almost satiated with attention.

From the Buffalo Republican.

At the annual council of the chiefs and headmen of the Seneca and Onondaga nations of Indians, convened at the council-house, at Buffalo creek, in the state of New York, on the 18th of June, A. D. 1833, all the chiefs and headmen of the Seneca reservations in the state being present—judge Striker, the Indian agent, introduced the proposition heretofore made to them by the secretary of war of the United States, in relation to sending a delegation to witness the survey and examine lands at Green Bay, and to accept the same lands, if they should deem it expedient. And after many days' discussion and debate, and after mature deliberation, a large majority of the council passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the chiefs and headmen of the Seneca and Onondaga nations of Indians, are now possessed of lands within this state amply sufficient for ourselves and our children, and that we have no inclination whatever to remove therefrom.

Resolved, That we will not accept the proposition made to us by the secretary of war, through our agent, to appoint a delegation to witness a survey of lands at Green Bay, nor will we in anywise interest ourselves concerning said proposition.

Signed—Corn Planter, Gov. Blacksnake, James Robinson, John Pierce, White Seneca, Little Johnson, Big Kettle, Israel Jemison, Jimmy Johnson, Charles O'Beal, William Patterson, Jacob Blacksnake, George Kilbuck, Long John, George Bennett, Samuel Gordon, Captain Snow, Tommy Jimmy, Doxtator, John Snow, of Cataraugus, Green Blanket, John Hudson, Blue Sky, Young Chief, John Looke, Isaac Davis, Black Smith, Black Chief, John Sky, George Kenjaktadih, George Washington, Jesse Stickney, Daniel Twoguns, Thompson S. Harris, jr. Mark Charles, White Chief, Captain Jonas, Captain Cole, Captain Peters, Colonel Smith, Samuel George, George Button, Captain Jones, Chief Warrior, Blue Eyes, Levi Halftown, Jack Snow, George Deer, Two Guns, George Red Eye.

THE GREAT QUAKER CAUSE.

From the Trenton Emporium.

The great Quaker cause, as it is termed, has been decided by the highest state tribunal. The interest taken by the community in the history and termination of this suit will justify the space this brief statement occupies in our paper.

It is a matter of public notoriety that from the year 1823 to 1827, a difference of sentiment, either in relation to fundamental doctrines or important articles of discipline, had arisen among the society of Friends, which in the latter year produced a separation of the society. Prior to this separation, the two parties were known by the appellations of "Orthodox" and "Hicksite." The first, from their alleged adherence to the faith of the early Friends; and the last, from their partiality towards Elias Hicks, a favorite speaker with them, although they also claimed to believe with the early Friends. Upon the separation, disputes about the large property held by the society naturally arose, to determine one of which, in 1828, this present suit was brought in chancery.

A bill for relief was filed in the court of chancery, by Jos. Hendrickson, complainant, against Thomas L. Shotwell, defendant, to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant to the plaintiff as the treasurer of the preparative meeting of Friends for Chesterfield, for the sum of two thousand dollars. The sum was part of a trust fund, raised by contribution in 1790, by the members of the meeting, and placed under the control of trustees to be appointed by it. Hendrickson was the treasurer chosen by the Orthodox; the Hicksites had, since the separation, elected Stacy Decow, treasurer, who claimed payment of the money, as the proper representative of the trustees.

Shotwell, who at that time was not a member of either society, finding himself thus placed between two fires, for his own safety, in 1829, filed a bill of interpleader, desiring that both treasurers might be brought into court, and either party there be compelled to make out his title to the money. This brought the disputants face to face in court, where the right of property was to be determined on the question, "which is the true society of Friends."

right to that title, Hendrickson stated their belief to be "in those doctrines always held and maintained by the society of Friends, or people called Quakers, to wit:

First—Though they have seldom used the word "Trinity," they believe in the existence of the Father, the Son or Word, and the Holy Spirit—that the Son was God, and became flesh—and there is one God and Father, of whom are all things—that there is one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom were all things made, who was glorified with the Father before the world began, who is God over all blessed forever—that there is one Holy Spirit, the promise of the Father and the Son, the leader and sanctifier and comforter of his people, and that these three are one, the Father, the Word, and the Spirit.

Second—They believe in the atonement—that the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ, the Saviour, were united—that, thus united, he suffered—and that, through his sufferings, death and resurrection, he atoned for the sins of men. That the Son of God, in the fullness of time, took flesh, became perfect man, according to the flesh descended and came of the seed of Abraham and David—that, being with God from all eternity, being himself God, and also in time partaking of the nature of man, through him is the goodness and love of God conveyed to mankind; and that by him man receiveth and partaketh of these mercies—that he took upon him the seed of Abraham, and his holy body and blood was an offering and sacrifice for the sins of the whole world.

Third—They believe the scriptures are given by inspiration, and when rightly interpreted are unerring guides, able to make wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ—that the Spirit still operates on the souls of men, and in so doing furnishes the primary rule of faith—that the scriptures must be secondary in reference to this primary source from whence they proceed; but as the dictates of the Spirit are always true and uniform, all ideas and views which any person may entertain repugnant to the doctrines of the scriptures, must proceed from false lights.

These being the doctrines of the present Orthodox, by them alleged to have been held by early Friends, Hendrickson proceeded to state what were the doctrines of the opposing party. He ascribes to them—

"First—They believe Jesus Christ was a mere man, divinely inspired, partaking more largely of inspiration than other man, but that others, by resorting to the same means and exertions, may receive as great a measure of divine inspiration; that he, the apostles and prophets, cannot be, and have not been, set above other men; they disbelieve his partaking of the divine as well as human nature, that he is one and the same essence with God.

Second, they deny the doctrine of the atonement, and contest that man may have access to his God without any mediator; they contend the crucifixions and sufferings of Christ, if any atonement at all, were an atonement only for the legal sins of the Jews.

Third—They deny the divine inspiration of the holy scriptures, and hold that they contain doctrines and injunctions which are incorrect, and that they are a mere shadow.

Stacy Decow, on behalf of the Hicksite party, in his answer to the bill of interpleader filed by Shotwell, studiously avoids a detailed exposition of the doctrines; alleging that "the Society of Friends acknowledge no head but Christ, and no principle of authority or government in the church, but the love and power of God operating on the heart, and thence influencing the judgment, and producing unity of feeling, brotherly sympathy, and condescensions to each other. The great fundamental principle of the society, the divine light and power operating on the soul, being acknowledged by all its members as the effectual bond of union; the right of each individual to judge of

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the true meaning of scripture testimony relating to the doctrines of Christianity, according to the best evidence in his own mind, uncontrolled by the arbitrary dictation of his equally fallible fellow man, hath been as well tacitly as explicity acknowledged by the society." He alleges, that the first difficulties and final separation grew out of an attempt "by a few individuals, (now of the Orthodox party), who had long been continued in important stations, gradually and covertly attempting to assume and arrogate an authority over their brethren never delegated to them, and attempted to impose upon the yearly meeting a document in form designed to operate as a *written creed*, adapted to their peculiar views, and believed also to have been intended as an instrument to attach some faithful, worthy fellow members, against whom they had conceived personal offence, and subversive of that freedom of thought and individual opinion, which the society of Friends, had always cherished and maintained as an unalienable right."

Decow further insists "that the questions and facts set forth by Hendrickson in the original bill, in relation to the schism in the society of Friends, and discrepancies among them in regard to matters of faith and discipline, if they exist as is stated, which he by no means admits, cannot lawfully or equitably affect the right of the fund belonging to the said Chesterfield preparative meeting—that the legitimate inquiry before the court respects the *right of property*, and that no court have a right to institute an inquest into the consciences or faith of members of religious societies or associations, or subject them to the ordeal of a creed, prepared by those claiming adversely, in order to disfranchise or deprive them of their legal rights." He further describes the polity of the society of Friends, as being that of "a pure democracy, all its members having equal rights as [illegible] either in right, authority, rank or privilege"—and carries this principle of equality throughout all the ramifications of their government. "That all propositions, questions or other matters properly submitted to any meeting, was to be determined by the voice of the majority present."

Each party gives his own version to the transactions immediately preceding and subsequent to the separation of the yearly meeting at Philadelphia in 1827, in which there is less collision about facts, than about the motives and views that led to the facts.

Upon the matter thus presented to the chancellor, the parties were referred to a master, before whom all the facts considered material in the cause were to be made manifest. In glancing over nearly a thousand pages of evidence taken before the master, we gather that the principal points endeavored to be maintained by the parties, were:

By the Orthodox—Their belief as set forth in the answer and original bill of Hendrickson—its identity with the belief of early Friends—the spurious character of the Hicksite doctrines, and their repugnance to those entertained by early Friends—that the separation of the society grew out of the attempt to spread these spurious sentiments on the one hand, and to suppress them on the other—and that the Hicksites were unsound, and unlike ancient Friends, in belief, and seceders by their own acts. That the society of Friends were never, in their meetings, governed by the voice of the majority, but by the sense of the meeting gathered by the clerk.

By the Hicksites—That their belief and that of early Friends were the same, and that they believed in the scriptures—both of which points they maintained in so many words, without permitting themselves, in the most trival particular, to be dragged into details, expositions or explanations. That they were not separatists, or seceders, but were composed of a majority of the Friends belonging to the Philadelphia yearly meeting. That they were not followers of Elias Hicks, but of George Fox; that there was no power in temporal courts to inquire into spiritual things, and they therefore declined answering questions touching doctrines. They did not accuse the Orthodox of having departed from the belief of Friends, and were willing to share the property according to numbers. Their contest in this suit was only for their share, and not for the whole.

Upon these pleadings and this testimony, the cause came on for a hearing before the late chief justice Ewing and associate justice Drake, sitting as masters in chancery. It was there argued by George Wood, esq. and Isaac H. Williamson, esq. on behalf of Hendrickson; and by general Wall and Samuel L. Southard, esq. on behalf of Decow, defendant. In their opinions, read before the chancellor, both judges concurred in the power of the court to inquire into the religious doctrines of a society in order to settle and direct a trust reposed, in that society. On the main question, as to which constituted the real society of Friends, although taking different grounds, they both arrived at the same conclusion. The chief justice being of opinion that the Hicksite party had made themselves seceders by their acts; while justice Drake maintained that they were a new sect, holding doctrines entirely repugnant to those held by the early Friends. In conformity to these opinions, a decree in chancery was made in favor of the Orthodox claim; and upon which the appeal to the high court of errors, just determined, was brought.

The cause on appeal has been argued by Messrs. Wall and Southard, for the appellant, and Wood and Frelinghuysen for the appellee, in a manner satisfactory to their numerous clients, and eliciting the admiration of the hundreds who heard them. The ingenuity, research, legal profundity, argumentative skill, and glowing oratory, which successively intermingled, continually held the ear of the court in respectful attention, and delighted the numerous auditory, by those who have heard these gentlemen, may be better imagined than described. Mr. Southard closed, and the case was submitted to the court on the morning of Wednesday last. On Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, the council having maturely considered the weighty question, AFFIRMED the decree of the court below by a vote as follows:

To AFFIRM. Board, of Bergen, Wood, of Morris, Merkle, of Sussex, Clark, of Hunterdon, McDowell, of Middlesex, Green, of Somerset, Seeley, (governor) of Cumberland.

To REVERSE. Campion, of Burlington, Holmes, of Monmouth, Clawson, of Salem, Townsend, of Cape May.

Each party to pay their own costs.

After the opinion of the court was delivered, the president made the following communication, viz:

"The court would most earnestly recommend to the parties interested, to make a speedy and amicable adjustment of all disputes and difficulties. We have always regretted to find religious controversies brought into courts of justice; it has a demoralizing effect upon society; is a great stumbling block to the unconverted, and a source of joy and rejoicing to the infidel. It is therefore, the sincere desire of the court, that all parties concerned will make every effort to settle disputes, on such just and equitable principles, as may properly become those who profess to be influenced by the light within, the spirit of God operating on sincere and honest hearts."

The decision was listened to in breathless suspense by the crowd assembled, more than one half of which, perhaps, was composed of those considering themselves directly affected by [illegible] name and fame, had here been put in issue; that, on the one hand, a large and respectable portion of the community looked up to this tribunal to restore to them property, and a sectarian name dear to them, of which they had been deprived—while another portion, not less respectable, called on the court to free those from whom they derived their existence as a society from the imputation of holding sentiments at variance, as they believed, with the plain precepts of the inspired volume, we could not wonder at the deep feeling evidently excited. The young and old were alike caught up in the momentous question about to be finally determined, and from every eye might be seen to flash the glance of painful impatience. At length the decision came—like the dove with the olive of peace, and the cheering intelligence that "the waters were abated," to the one party; and to the other,

"Hope for a moment bade the world farewell,
"And freedom shrieked———."

It is now over. Our town again has put on its wonted appearance, and conversation begins to flow in its ancient dull and monotonous channel. Although, in the general discussion of doctrines, principles and creeds, which this trial has elicited, some good or no good may spring; yet from the incessant rolling of eyes along the outworks of the gallery, and the continuous play of artillery from thence, we apprehend many a heart has been led into captivity; and we expect shortly to hear of numerous "suits" begun in this court, being carried up to that of Hymen; which may make this trial the parent of a thousand others.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ARTICLE 1.

Declaration of rights.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:

Sec. 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this state: *Provided*, that the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

Sec. 4. No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, or mode of worship.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be molested for his opinions on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage, in consequence of such opinions, except in cases provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 6. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 7. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

Sec. 8. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquit-

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ted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

Sec. 9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, houses and possessions, from unreasonable seizures and searches; and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard, by himself or counsel, or both; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county where the offence was committed; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due course of law.

Sec. 11. No person shall be accused, arrested, or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to the form which the same has prescribed; and no person shall be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Sec. 12. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, or by leave of the court, for misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 13. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of the legislature, and without just compensation being first made therefor.

Sec. 14. [illegible] an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 15. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature, or its authority.

Sec. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. 17. That all prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient securities, except in capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 18. That the person of a debtor, when there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. No conviction for any offence shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate: The legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Sec. 20. No property qualification for eligibility to office, or for the right of suffrage, shall ever be required by law in this state.

Sec. 21. That the estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death: and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. 22. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

Sec. 23. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and of the state.

Sec. 24. No standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the legislature; and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 25. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, or in time of war, but in manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors shall ever be granted in this state.

Sec. 27. Emigration from this state shall not be prohibited, nor shall any free white citizen of this state ever be exiled under any pretence whatever.

Sec. 28. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 29. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or defending any civil cause for or against him or herself before any tribunal in this state, by him or herself, or counsel, or both.

Sec. 30. No person shall ever be appointed or elected to any office in this state for life or during good behaviour; but the tenure of all offices shall be for some limited period of time, if the person appointed or elected thereto shall so long behave well.

Conclusion.

To guard against transgressions of the high powers herein delegated, *we declare*, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions, shall be void.

ARTICLE II.

Distribution of powers.

Sec. 1. The powers of the government of the state of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy; to wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are judicial to another, and those which are executive to another.

Sec. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative department.

Sec. 1. Every free white male person of the age of 21 years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And any such qualified elector who may happen to be in any county, city or town other than that of his residence at the time of an election, or who shall have removed to any county, city or town, in which he would have been a qualified elector had he not so removed, may vote for any state or district officer or member of congress, for whom he could have voted in the county of his residence, or the county, city or town, from which he may have so removed.

Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except in those of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 3. The first election shall be by ballot, and all future elections, by the people, shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 4. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled "the senate," the other "the house of representatives;" and both together "the legislature of the state of Mississippi." And the style of their laws shall be, "*Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Mississippi.*"

[illegible] two years, from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer.

Sec. 6. The representatives shall be chosen every two years, on the first Monday and day following in November.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a representative unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county, city or town for which he shall be chosen; and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 8. Elections for representatives for the several counties, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election districts into which the county may be divided: *Provided*, That when it shall appear to the legislature, that any city or town hath a number of free white inhabitants equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall have a separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants therein, which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of free white inhabitants equal to the existing ratio, and thereafter, and during the existence of the right of separate representation in such city or town. *And provided*, That if the residuum or fraction of any city or town, entitled to separate representation, shall, when added to the residuum in the county in which it may lie, be equal to the ratio fixed by law, for one representative; then the aforesaid county, city or town, having the largest residuum, shall be entitled to such representation: *And provided also*, That when there are two or more counties adjoining, which have residuums over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuums, when added together, will amount to such ratio, in that case one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

Sec. 9. The legislature shall, at their first session, and at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every six years, until the year 1845, and thereafter, at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every eight years, cause an enumeration to be made of all the free white inhabitants of this state, and the whole number of representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each, and shall not be less than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred: *Provided, however*, That each county shall always be entitled to at least one representative.

Sec. 10. The whole number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several districts to be established by law, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third, of the white representatives.

Sec. 11. The senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for four years, and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective districts into two classes, as nearly equal as can be. And the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year.

Sec. 12. Such mode of classifying new additional senators shall be observed, as will, as nearly as possible, preserve an equality of numbers in each class.

Sec. 13. When a senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

Sec. 14. No person shall be a senator unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this

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state four years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he is chosen, and have attained the age of thirty years.

Sec. 15. The house of representatives when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, and the senate shall choose a president and its officers, and each house shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, but a contested election shall be decided in such a manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 16. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

Sec. 17. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 18. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the persons exercising the powers of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 19. Senators and representatives shall in all cases, except in treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the legislature is convened.

[illegible] imprisonment during the session, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behaviour in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed forty-eight hours.

Sec. 21. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, of great emergency, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 22. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 23. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended, altered or rejected by the other, but no bill shall have the force of a law, until, on three several days, it be read in each house, and free discussion be allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house in which the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

Sec. 24. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may amend or reject them as other bills.

Sec. 25. Each member of the legislature shall receive from the public treasury, a compensation for his services, which may be increased or diminished by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase shall have been made.

Sec. 26. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people, and no member of either house of the legislature shall, after the commencement of the first session of the legislature after his election, and during the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment of which may be made in whole or in part by either branch of the legislature.

Sec. 27. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, or any person holding a lucrative office under the United States, or this state, shall be eligible to the legislature: *Provided*, that offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of justice of the peace, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 28. No person who has heretofore been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the legislature, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable.

Sec. 29. The first election for senators and representatives shall be general throughout the state, and shall be held on the first Monday and day following in November, 1833; and thereafter there shall be biennial elections for senators to fill the places of those whose term of service may have expired.

Sec. 30. The first and future sessions of the legislature shall be held in the town of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, until the year 1850. During the first session thereafter, the legislature shall have power to designate by law the permanent seat of government: *Provided, however*, that unless such designation be then made by law, the seat of government shall continue permanently at the town of Jackson. The first session shall commence on the third Monday in November, 1833. And in every two years thereafter, at such time as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 31. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor of public accounts and attorney general, shall reside at the seat of government.

ARTICLE IV.

Judicial department.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in one high court of errors and appeals, and such other courts of law and equity as are hereafter provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 2. The high court of errors and appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a quorum. The legislature shall divide the state into three districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one of said judges for the term of six years.

Sec. 3 The office of one of said judges shall be vacated in two years, and of one in four years, and of one in six years, so that at the expiration of every two years one of said judges shall be elected as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The high court of errors and appeals shall have no jurisdiction, but such as properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals.

Sec. 5. All vacancies that may occur in said court, from death, resignation or removal, shall be filled by election as aforesaid. *Provided, however*, that if the unexpired term do not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by executive appointment.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the high court of errors and appeals, who shall have not attained, at the time of his election, the age of thirty years.

Sec. 7. The high court of errors and appeals shall be held twice in each year, at such place as the legislature shall direct, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and afterwards [illegible] of the state.

Sec. 8. The secretary of state, on receiving all the official returns of the first election, shall proceed, forthwith, in the presence and with the assistance of two justices of the peace, to determine by lot among the three candidates having the highest number of votes, which of said judges elect shall serve for the term of two years, which shall serve for the term of four years, and which shall serve for the term of six years, and having so determined the same it shall be the duty of the governor to issue commissions accordingly.

Sec. 9. No judge shall sit on the trial of any cause when the parties or either of them shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, or when he may be interested in the same, except by consent of the judge and of the parties; and whenever a quorum of said court are situated as aforesaid, the governor of the state shall, in such case, specially commission two or more men of law knowledge for the determination thereof.

Sec. 10. The judges of said court shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 11. The judges of the circuit court shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial district, and hold their office for the term of four years, and reside in their respective districts.

Sec. 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court, who shall not, at the time of his election, have attained the age of twenty-six years.

Sec. 13. The state shall be divided into convenient districts, and each district shall contain not less than three nor more than twelve counties.

Sec. 14. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within the state; but in civil cases only when the principal of the sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars.

Sec. 15. A circuit court shall be held in each county of this state, at least twice in each year; and the judges of said courts shall interchange circuits with each other, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 16. A separate superior court of chancery shall be established, with full jurisdiction in all matters of equity; *Provided, however*, the legislature may give to the circuit courts of each county equity jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the thing, or amount in controversy, does not exceed five hundred dollars; also, in all cases of divorce, and for the foreclosure of mortgages. The chancellor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the whole state, for the term of six years, and shall be at least thirty years old at the time of his election.

Sec. 17. The style of all process shall be "The state of Mississippi," and all prosecution shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "The state of Mississippi," and shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

Sec. 18. A court of probates shall be established in each county of this state, with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration in orphans' business, and the allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and of persons *non compos mentis*. The judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties, for the term of two years.

Sec. 19. The clerk of the high court of errors and appeals shall be appointed by the said court for the term of four years, and the clerks of the circuit, probate and other inferior courts, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years.

Sec. 20. The qualified electors of each county shall elect five persons for the term of two years, who shall constitute a board

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of police for each county, a majority of whom may transact business, which body shall have full jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries and bridges, and all other matters of county police; and shall order all county elections to fill vacancies that may occur in the offices of their respective counties. The clerk of the court of probate shall be the clerk of the board of county police.

Sec. 21. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board, who shall not have resided one year in the county; but this qualification shall not extend to such new counties as may hereafter be established until one year after their organization; and all vacancies that may occur in said board shall be supplied by election as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 22. The judges of all the courts of this state, and also members of the board of county police, shall in virtue of their offices be conservators of the peace, and shall be by law vested with ample power in this respect.

Sec. 23. A competent number of justices of the peace and constables shall be chosen in each county by the qualified electors thereof, by districts, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years: the jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be limited to the causes in which the principal of the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars: in all causes tried by a justice of the peace, the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. The legislature may from time to time establish such other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary, and abolish the same whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Sec. 25. There shall be an attorney general elected by the qualified electors of the state; and a competent number of district attorneys shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts, whose compensation and term of service shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall provide by law for determining contested elections of judges of the high court of errors and appeals, of the circuit and probate courts and other officers.

Sec. 27. The judges of the several courts of this state, for wilful neglect of duty or other reasonable cause, shall be removed by the governor on the address of two-thirds of both houses of the legislature; the address to be by joint vote of both houses. The cause or causes for which such removal shall be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the journals of each house. The judge so intended to be removed, shall be notified and admitted to a hearing in his own defence before any vote for such address shall pass: the vote on such address shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of each house.

Sec. 28. Judges of probate, clerks, sheriffs, and other county officers, for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and trial by a petit jury, and upon conviction shall be removed from office.

ARTICLE V.

Executive department.

Sec. 1. The chief executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years from the time of his installation.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the next ensuing session of the legislature, during the first week of which session the said speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor, but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes then one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The governor shall be at least thirty years of age, shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, shall have resided in this state at least five years next preceding the day of his election, and shall not be capable of holding the office more than four years in any term of six years.

Sec. 4. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 5. He shall be commander in-chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 5. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. He may in cases of emergency, convene the legislature at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy or from disease, and in case of disagreement, between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated meeting of the legislature.

Sec. 8. He shall from time to time give to the legislature, information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines, and in cases of forfeiture to stay the collection until the end of the next session of the legislature, and to remit forfeitures by and with the advice and consent of the senate. In cases of treason he shall have power to grant reprieves by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but may respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the legislature.

Sec. 11. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Mississippi, be sealed with the great seal and signed by the governor, and be attested by the secretary of the state.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Mississippi.

Sec. 13. All vacancies not provided for in this constitution, shall be filled in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 14. The secretary of state shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and shall continue in office during the term of two years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the legislature shall be presented to the governor, if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to reconsider it, if after such reconsideration two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if in such case the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively: if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days, (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 16. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except resolutions, for purposes of obtaining the joint action of both houses, and on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 17. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor until another governor shall be duly qualified and in case of the death, resignation, removal from office or other disqualification of the president of the senate so exercising the office of governor, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the office, until the president of the senate shall have been chosen, and when the office of governor, president of the senate and speaker of the house shall become vacant in the recess of the senate, the person acting as secretary of state for the time being, shall by proclamation convene the senate that the president may be chosen to exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 18. When either the president or speaker of the house of representatives shall so exercise said office, he shall receive the compensation of governor only, and his duties as president or speaker shall be suspended, and the senate or house of representatives, as the case may be, shall fill the vacancy until his duties as governor shall cease.

Sec. 19. A sheriff and one or more coroners, a treasurer, surveyor and ranger shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold their offices for two years, unless sooner removed; except that the coroner shall hold his office until his successor be duly qualified.

Sec. 20. A state treasurer and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed.

Militia.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall provide by law, for organizing and disciplining the militia of this state, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, in relation thereto.

Sec. 2. Commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers and the officers of volunteer companies excepted), shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and the qualified electors within their respective commands, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

Sec. 3. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

ARTICLE VI.

Impeachments.

Sec. 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate: when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be on oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

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Sec. 3. The governor and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law, as in other cases.

ARTICLE VII.

General provisions.

Sec. 1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Mississippi, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge to the best of my abilities the duties of the office of ——— according to law. So help me God."

Sec. 2. The legislature shall pass such laws to prevent the evil practice of dueling as they may deem necessary, and may require all officers before they enter on the duties of their respective offices to take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or, affirm, as the case may be), that I have not been engaged in a duel, by sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or by fighting a duel since the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, nor will I be so engaged during my continuance in office. So help me God."

Sec. 3. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own

Sec. 4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding an office or place of honor or profit under the authority of this state, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe, to procure his election. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

Sec. 5. No person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

Sec. 6. No law of a general nature, unless otherwise provided for, shall be enforced until sixty days after the passage thereof.

Sec. 7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of an appropriation made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money for the support of an army be made for a longer term than one year.

Sec. 8. No money from the treasury shall be appropriated to objects of internal improvement, unless a bill for that purpose be approved by two-thirds of both branches of the legislature: and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of public monies shall be published annually.

Sec. 9. No law shall ever be passed to raise a loan of money upon the credit of the state; or to pledge the faith of the state for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, unless such law be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and be agreed to by a majority of the members of each house, and entered on their journals with the yeas and nays thereon, and be referred to the next succeeding legislature, and published for three months previous to the next regular election, in three newspapers of this state, and unless a majority of each branch of the legislature so elected, after such publication, shall agree to, and pass such law; and in such case the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered on the journals of each house: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the legislature from negotiating a further loan of one and a half million of dollars, and vesting the same in stock reserved to the state by the charter of the Planters' bank of the state of Mississippi.

Sec. 10. The legislature shall direct by law, in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 11. Absence on business out of this state, or of the United States, or on a visit, or necessary private business, shall not cause a forfeiture of citizenship or residence once obtained.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the legislature to regulate by law, the cases in which deductions shall be made from salaries of public officers for neglect of duty in their official capacity, and the amount of such deduction.

Sec. 13. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, (the office of post master excepted), or any other state of the union, or under any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this state.

Sec. 14. Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this state.

Sec. 15. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be granted, but in cases provided for by law, by suits in chancery.

Sec. 16. Returns of all elections by the people shall be made to the secretary of state, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. No new county shall be established by the legislature, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it may be taken, to less contents than five hundred and seventy-six square miles, nor shall any new county be laid off of less contents.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall have power to admit to all the rights and privileges of free white citizens of this state, all such persons of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, as shall choose to remain in this state, upon such terms as the legislature may from time to time deem proper.

SLAVES.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, unless the slave shall have rendered the state some distinguished service, in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slave so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: *Provided*, That such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants. *And provided also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who may have committed high crimes in other states. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 2. [illegible] merchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves from any state in the union, and bringing them into this state for their own individual use, until the year eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of which the punishment is not capital, no inquest by a grand jury is necessary: but the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Whenever two-thirds of each branch of the legislature shall deem any change, alteration or amendment necessary to this constitution, such proposed change, alteration, or amendment shall be read and passed by a majority of two-thirds of each house respectively on each day, for three several days: public notice thereof shall then be given by the secretary of state at least six months preceding the next general election, at which the qualified electors shall vote directly for or against such change, alteration or amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the qualified electors, voting for members of the legislature, shall have voted for the proposed change, alteration or amendment, then it shall be inserted by the next succeeding legislature, as a part of this constitution, and not otherwise.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. All rights vested, and all liabilities incurred, shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 2. All suits at law or in equity, now pending in the several courts of this state, may be transferred to such court as may have proper jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 3. The governor, and all officers, civil and military, now holding commissions under the authority of this state, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until superseded pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, and until their successors be duly qualified.

Sec. 4. All laws now in force in this state, not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue to operate until they shall expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. Immediately upon the adoption of this constitution, the president of this convention shall issue writs of election, directed to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held on the first Monday and day following in December next, for members of the legislature, at the respective places of holding elections in said counties, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this state: and the members thus elected, shall continue in office until the next general election, and shall convene at the seat of government on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; and shall at their first session order an election to be held in every county of this state on the first Monday in May and day following, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; for all state and county officers under this constitution, [members of the legislature only excepted], and the officers then elected shall continue in office until the succeeding general election, and after, in the same manner as if the election had taken place at the time last aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed by this constitution, the apportionment of senators and representatives among the several districts and counties in this state, shall remain as at present fixed by law.

P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY,
president of the convention,
and representative from the county of Hancock.

Attest:
JOHN H. MALLORY, *secretary.*

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